Standard 1:
Kahoots:
https://create.kahoot.it/#quiz/9a94a3e4-14a3-4317-aa0b-229f209339a2

Quizlets:

Magna Carta 1215- First Document to ______________ the power of the King
Declared that nobody could deprive you of ________________, Liberty, and Property. Unless by ________________ judgment of peers. Signed by King John.

English Bill of Rights 1689- This took power away from the King and gave it to ________________ and the ________________!
-Right to a ________________ Trial
-Freedom from ________________ and Unusual Punishment
-Do these sound familiar?

Mayflower Compact 1620-
This agreement was signed by 41 pilgrim MEN who came to the New World on the ship called the “Mayflower”
A “______________” is an agreement. Was the first example of _________________.

Thomas Paine’s Common Sense 1776- Paine wrote this pamphlet and said it was “______________” to become our ________________ country.
-He called the King a “Royal Brute”
-Common Sense promoted American _________________.
-Changed the viewpoints of many Americans

Enlightenment- Was a period in time where people started to think differently about Society, ________________, and Religion.

Baron de Montesquieu- Montesquieu thought __________________ would be threatened if one branch became too powerful. ________________ is the idea of dividing up the power of the gov.

Separation of Powers- Legislative Branch ________________
Executive Branch ________________
Judicial Branch ________________

John Locke- Government should be created in order to protect you 3 Basic Natural Rights:
Life, ________________, and Property. If a government doesn’t ________________, these things you can ________________ it. Which is called a ________________

Social Contract- We need Social Contracts “______________” to get along. This is known as a government.
Without an agreement with others it is considered a State of ________________ where there are no laws! AKA Chaos!!!

Natural Law/Natural Rights- ________________ are things that people automatically follow as human beings.
-Not Killing
-No __________________
No Stealing
Natural Rights are basic rights you have just because you are a ________________ being! (Life, Liberty, Property)

Founding Fathers- Were political leaders from many states who had participated in the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Also known as “______________” they helped to create the Constitution.
“No Taxation Without Representation”- American colonists resented these new __________ by the __________. 
- Since they had no ____________________________ in the British Parliament, they felt they should not have to pay taxes. 
- Their slogan no ______________ without representation! Embodied this!

American Boycotts- In protest, many Americans began to “_______________” or refuse to buy British goods. As a result, the British government “repealed” or __________________ many acts.

Boston Tea Party- An example of the Colonists protesting the ______________ on goods.

Declaration of Independence 1776- Was created by ___________________________ and signed July 4, _____________. It stated that the Colonies were no longer part of Great Britain and therefore __________________ States! Was influenced by Locke and Montesquieu when writing (Life, Liberty, and the ___________________________)

Articles of Confederation- ___________ Government of our Country 
- Was an agreement among the ________ states. 
- Said they would establish a ________________ (lets just be friends…we don’t want a stronger commitment than that!) Proved to be a really bad government because each state made its _________ rules and regulations.

A Of C Weaknesses: 
- A weak national government 
- Congress could not tax or regulate commerce among states 
- No common currency-every state printed their own money!!!!
- Just one vote per state, didn’t matter the size of the state 
- No executive or judicial branch

Shays Rebellion Was an ______________ of farmers who were upset about high state taxes led by Daniel Shay. Proved that there were many problems with the Articles of Confederation and that our Government needed to be United.

U.S. Constitution- Created in 1787. This ___________ government helped to correct the problems under the Articles of Confederation. Created Checks and __________________________, Separation of Powers, taxes, as well as a President!

Checks and Balances- Was created to ______________ the Branches of the Government. 
- Stops each branch from becoming too __________________________ Example: President can Veto Acts of Congress.

Preamble- Very first part of the Constitution. Lists the ________________ and __________________ of the Constitution 
- Form a more perfect union 
- Establish Justice 
- Insure Domestic tranquility (peace inside the country) 
- Provide for the Common Defense 
- Promote General Welfare 
- Secure Blessings of Liberty.

Sing it with me on “School House Rocks!”

Federalists- When creating the Constitution this group of people supported a _________________ National Government 
- Thought we __________________ need a Bill of Rights!
- Similar to Democrats today.

Anti-Federalists- Didn't even want a New Constitution! __________________________ a Bill of Rights 
Wanted a ________________ Federal Government and more power given to the States. Similar to Republicans today.
Ratification- In ______________ of the Constitution it said that 9/13 states had to ratify the Constitution in order for it to be passed as our new government. This happened on June 21, 1788.

Bill of Rights- The First ___________ Amendments of the Constitution ________________________ pushed for this to be added in the Constitution.

Popular Sovereignty- is the belief that the power lies with the “______________” (right of the people to rule)

Rule of Law- ___________________ is subject and must follow the _______________ of our government even the president of the United States.

- No matter who you are you must follow the rules!

Standard 2:
Kahoots:
https://create.kahoot.it/#/quiz/c47995c1-8a1d-484b-88ad-0dac9c6a14ce

Quizlets:

Citizen- The ______ Amendment defines a citizen as anyone born or naturalized in the US.

Responsibilities- Things you _______________ do!
- voting
- attending civic meetings.
- the government
- running for office

Obligations/ Duties- Theses are things that you ___________ do!
- Paying Taxes
- Obeying the Law
- Serving on juries
- Defending the nation (when asked) – selective service

Law of Soil v Law of Blood- Both mean you are a _______________________________ citizen (native).
Law of Soil- __________ in the U.S. or U.S. Territories
Law of Blood- Child of a parent who is a ________________________________.

Naturalization- It’s the process of becoming a citizen if you are not natural born!
1. Apply to become a _______________ resident (resident alien). You must be a permanent resident of the United States for __________ before applying for naturalization/citizenship
2. Apply to become naturalized.
3. Be fingerprinted and interviewed
4. Be of good moral character.
5. Demonstrate the ability to read, write, and speak __________________.,
6. Successfully complete a ___________ exam
7. You must also pay a fee to become a Naturalized citizen. (approximately $700)
8. Take an Oath of _______________________ to the United States.

Ratifying Amendments- Amendments are Laws that are ______________ to the Constitution
Example: 13th Amendment Ended Slavery
Proposed by __________ of Congress or States
Passed by __________ of states saying YES!
Bill of Rights:
I. Freedom of Speech, religion, ________________, petition, and assembly (peaceful protest)
II. Right to bear arms and militia
III. Quartering of soldiers (soldiers living in your house)
IV. Warrants and searches (right to ________________)
V. Individual debt and ________________(can’t be tried twice for the same crime)
VI. ___________________trial, right to call witnesses and hear accusations made against you.
VII. Right for a jury trial
VIII. No excessive bail or fines. No cruel or unusual punishment.
IX. _______________ powers (powers not listed specifically in the U.S. Constitution, like voting)
X. ________________ not listed in the U.S. Constitution are given to the states.

13th Amendment- __________________________________ slavery in the United States
"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, shall exist within the United States ...

14th Amendment- Stated All people born in the United States are Citizens!
Also explained how you cannot restrict the basic rights of a citizen
Everyone is ________________ under the law

15th Amendment- State governments cannot deny a citizen the right to ___________ based on that citizen's "race, ________________, or previous condition of servitude".

19th Amendment- This amendment gave ________________ the right to vote!
This movement was called “Women’s Suffrage”
__________________: Right to vote.

24th Amendment- Prohibits Congress and States from requiring voters to pay a __________ tax before they are allowed to vote!

26th Amendment- The federal government stopped the states from raising the voting age over ______

Civil Rights Act of 1964- Was a law supported by President Lyndon B. Johnson
Authorized the use federal action “military” against the __________________ of the public schools, separate facilities, and workplaces.

Political Parties- are groups of individuals with similar ________________ or ideas.
The United States has a ________________ Party System: Democrat and Republican
__________________ – Where candidates stand on certain issues.
Democrats (______________) want ________________ Government
Republicans (______________) want ________________ Government

Elections are secret and determined by popular vote (non presidential)
Elections are a ________________ First is the ________________ Election – helps narrow the field of candidates
Next comes the ________________ Election – where the votes select the one final candidate to win

Electoral College: Presidents are not chosen by ________________ vote but by the Electoral College.
• Presidents are not chosen by ________________ vote but by the Electoral College.
• Voters vote in ________________ for the candidates they best like – this is to let the Electors know who to vote for.
• Electors then meet in December to cast the state’s electoral votes for the President and Vice President
• The votes are then sent to Congress, who counts them.
• The candidate who receives the majority (__________) of the_____________ – wins the election

Media = Watchdog- The media is any type of mass communication like the news, facebook, or internet.
The media often acts like a ________________ to alert us when the government is doing something wrong.
Types of Propaganda- These are tactics used to influence people’s opinions

- __________________________ -Everyone is doing it!
- Testimonial- Famous People support it
- Glittering Generalities- Vague Statements “Incredible!”
- Mean statements
- Plain Folks- Looking like a” average Joe”
- Testimonial- Statement from a person about product

Bias - an unfair preference for or dislike of something (showing ____________ side)

Symbolism – the use of something to represent something else (i.e., Flag represents the ____________)

Interest Groups- a group of people who share a point of view about an issue.
By their very nature, interest groups are _______________ – supporting a particular viewpoint.

Interest groups are NOT part of the government – they just try to influence the government!!

Standard 3

Direct Democracy- This is a type of government where people vote directly on Laws and other Policies.
The people vote “________________________” on things

Representative Democracy- This is a type of government where you ______________ someone who then makes ____________________________________________ for you. The United States is a Representative Democracy.

Socialism- Socialism is a type of government where everything is ______________ in the community.

-Everyone has equal pay, duties, and responsibilities.
-Does not support individualism

Communism- Similar to Socialism, this is a type of government where property is owned by the _______________.

This government is usually controlled by one person or a very small group.

Monarchy- A form of government where a ______________ or Queen controls the country.

Kingship is passed down from family to family

Oligarchy- Is when a country is controlled by a ________________ of leaders

Autocracy/Dictatorship- Is a type of government where ________________ person has complete control.

Tyranny- Means cruel and __________________________ government rule over the people.

For example: King George was thought to be cruel and unfair to the Colonists.

Parliamentary- This is they type of government in __________________________. A group of elected officials who make executive decisions ______________ of a President

These people come from the legislative branch of government and their leader is called the Prime Minister

Federal- A government that has strong central powers. (Legislative, ________________, and Judicial branches)

The United States has a Federal Gov.

Confederation/Confederal- Is a ________________ or agreement among states or political groups.

This was our first type of government “Articles of Confederation” States acted as their ______________ countries.

Unitary- In a Unitary government the ________________ government holds _____ the control and power.
Only 1 set of Laws and Rules that comes from this group.

**Article I** - Describes the ________________ Branch and its powers. Legislative branch makes the _______.
This group is called Congress and is made up of the House of Representatives and the Senate

- House of Rep: ________ members
  - ________ years old
  - 2 year term
  - Can impeach President!
- Senate: ________ members
  - 2 members per state
  - ________ years old
  - 6 year term
  - Serve as the jury during Impeachment trial

**Article II** - Article II describes the ________________ Branch. AKA the President
This Branch Enforces the Law.

- Can Veto Congress
  - ________ years old
  - 4 year term with a 2 term limit
  - Appointed Cabinet, approved by the Senate

**Article III** - Discusses the ________________ Branch. The Judicial Branch is also known as the Supreme Court.

- They decide if laws are Fair and Constitutional
- 8 Justices
- 1 Chief Justice
- 8+1= ________ Justices total
- U.S. Supreme court justices serve for __________________________ or until they retire.

**Article IV of the U.S Constitution**

__establishes the ________________

It establishes “good will” among states. Promises U.S. protection of the states.

**Article V**

__discusses the ________________ of the Constitution

To amend (or ____________) allows the Constitution to change with the times.

*We currently have ________ Amendments ________________ are the first 10 amendments*

**Amending the Constitution Step 1**

All amendments must begin by being “proposed” To propose an amendment, it requires either a (1) vote of

_________ of both houses of Congress

**Amending the Constitution Step 2-Ratify**

All amendments must end by being “ratified” To ratify an amendment, it requires either a ________ of states

“_______ of the Congress, ______ of the states, that’s what makes America Great!!” - Mr. Raymond

**Article VI**

__discusses the ________________ of the Constitution.

The Constitution is the highest authority in the land. If state law contradicts the Constitution, the Constitution wins.
Article VII discusses the ______ of the Constitution. To Ratify means to ______________. It required ___ out of ___ states to ratify before the Constitution would go into effect. The Federalist and the Anti-Federalist disagreed on Ratification - The Anti-Federalist demanded a Bill of Rights before they would ratify it. The Federalist wanted a stronger central government and liked the Constitution.

Federalism - means that the states and federal government ______________ power. States give up some of their powers to the national government.

Delegated- _______________ Government Powers

- Regulating all trade
- Conducting foreign affairs
- Raise & support armies
- Coin or print money
- Create postal system
- Govern U.S. territories
- Regulate immigration

Reserved- ________________ Powers

These are powers NOT specifically mentioned in the U.S. Constitution
- Education
- Issue Drivers Licenses
- Elections
- Birth Certificates/Marriage Certificates

Concurrent Powers are powers that are shared by both the _______ and _______ governments.

- Enforce the laws
- Establish courts
- Collect taxes
- Borrow money
- Provide for the general welfare

Implied Powers are not specifically listed for Congress but are understood according to ______________. This is often called the “______” because it gives Congress authority to stretch its power and do whatever is “______” to do their job.

Examples of Implied Powers are:
To raise and support an army implies Congress can implement a draft (require all 18 year old males to register for ______)
Collecting taxes implies that Congress could use the money to support programs
Establishing naturalization rules implies that Congress can limit the number of immigrants.

Limits to Congressional Powers
Congress can not pass “bills of attainder” (__________________________)
Congress can not suspend the “writ of habeas corpus” (__________________________)
Congress can not pass “ex post facto laws” (or__________________________)
Types of Law:
There are several different types of law that affect Americans directly today that help maintain a peaceful and orderly society.

- "Military" Law (Military Crimes)
- "Constitutional" Law (Violation of the Constitution)
- "Criminal" Law (Crimes)
- "Civil" Law (Disputes)
- "_________" Law (State Laws)
- "Common" Law (Based on past court decisions)

Federal Courts - U.S. District Courts → __________________________ → U.S. Supreme Court

Florida Courts - Florida has a __________________________ court system.
The lowest courts in Florida is the County Courts, if appealed cases move up a level to the Circuit Courts, the next level of appeals is the District Courts of Appeals, and the highest court is Florida Supreme Court.

Marbury v Madison - This Supreme Court Case helped to establish __________________________
Judicial Review is where the Supreme Court looks over rules, laws, and situations to decide whether or not they violate the Constitution.

Miranda v Arizona - Ernesto Miranda was Charged with kidnapping and assault, could serve up to 60 years in Prison. __________________________ without understanding his __________________________.

Gideon v Wainright - Clarence Earl Gideon was charged with breaking and entering. The poor man had no money for a __________________________, had to defend himself, so he lost the court case!

Korematsu v United States - Japanese bomb Pearl Harbor. As a result, Japanese-Americans are placed in __________________________ camps so the government can keep an eye on them. Government felt it was a time of war and it was __________________________.

In re Gault - A young kid named Geral Gault is accused of making obscene phone calls and is taken to trial without an __________________________, being notified of charges, and had no chance to __________________________ witnesses.

Plessy v Furgeson - an African American man, sued a railroad over having to use a __________________________ railcar because of his color. This decision upheld the separate-but-equal doctrine, that separate facilities for blacks and whites __________________________ the Fourteenth (14th) Amendment as long as they are "______________".

Brown v Board of Education - Schools were segregated by race. The Brown’s wanted to go to a white school near their house because it was a long, dangerous trip to walk to their school. This case ended school __________________________.

Nixon v United States - Hearing about President Nixon’s Watergate break-in scandal revealed secret recordings from the Oval Office. The prosecutor in charge of the case wanted access to these taped discussions. This case up held the rule of law “No one is __________________________ the rule of law” –including the president of the United States.

Bush v Gore - In Florida during the 2000 election there were many issues with voting and the counting of votes leaving the real winner unknown. The Supreme Court ruled 5-4 saying that the recount violated the 14th Amendment and needed to __________________________.

Hazelwood v Kuhlmeier - Stated that school newspapers not solely based on student expression, could be changed and edited by the schools. Limited Freedom of __________________________ and __________________________ for kids in Public Schools.

Tinker v DesMoines - Established Constitutional Rights for kids in the Public Schools. Supreme Court ruled they had freedom of speech and __________________________! Students wearing black armbands were trying to promote the end of the Vietnam War.
New Jersey v. T.L.O.-The majority concluded that _______________ officials do not need a warrant to justify a search as long as the search was reasonable under the circumstances. School officials are only required to have a “_____________ suspicion” that a student has violated school rules in order to search that student.

D.C. v. Heller- The ______________ Amendment protects an individual’s right to have a firearm unconnected with service in a militia and to use that weapon for traditionally lawful purposes such as self defense within the home.

Texas v. Johnson- Determined that the burning of the American flag was protected under the 1st amendment as part of the right to freedom of ________________________________

Forced Internment- The act of gathering up people and detaining them during __________________________. During WWII our country though many Japanese Americans were a threat so we forced them into Internment Camps in the Western United States

Florida Constitution:
- The lengthier of the two.
- ________ Articles
- 80 pages
- MANY Amendments!
- ________ to Amend

National Constitution:
- The ____________ of the two.
- 7 Articles
- ____________ pages
- 27 Amendments
- Very tough to Amend

Local Government- Mayor Rob Marlowe
What do they provide?
1. ______________
2. ___________________
3. ___________________

Standard 4:

NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) is perhaps the most important military ____________ formed by the U.S. and its allies.

________________________ utilizes volunteers to provide assistance and promote cultural understanding between the US and other countries.

United Nations (UN) works to promote peaceful coexistence and worldwide cooperation among nations. (focus on 4.2)

WTO (World Trade Organization)- __________________________ international trade

WHO (World Health Organization) – keep track of health and medical situations around the world.

International Court of Justice (World Court) – serve as the judicial component of the UN; hear and try cases

Domestic Policy – is policy (laws/decisions) for situations _____________the US borders (think “at home” or “inside our nation”)

Foreign Policy – is policy (laws/decisions) for situations that involve other _______________ or events happening outside the US borders (think “away”)

American Involvement in International Conflicts

World War I (1914-1918):
The war was _____________, Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire (the so-called Central Powers) against Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy and Japan (the Allied Powers). The Allies were joined after _________ by the United States. By the time World War I ended in the defeat of the Central Powers in November 1918, more than 9 million soldiers had been killed and 21 million more wounded. The United States led by Woodrow _____________ joined as a result of German sinking of American and British ships as well as an intercepted message from Germany to Mexico, promising them help against the U.S. if they would join the war!

World War II (1939-1945)
Coming just ___________ decades after the last great global conflict, the Second World War was the most widespread and deadliest war in history, involving more than _________ countries and resulting in more than 50 million military and civilian deaths (with some estimates as high as 85 million dead). Sparked by Adolf _____________ invasion of Poland in 1939, the war would drag on for six deadly years until the final Allied defeat of both Nazi Germany and Japan in 1945.

Korean War (1945-1952)
The Korean War began as a ___________ war between North and South Korea, but the conflict soon became international when, under ________________ leadership, the _____________________________ joined to support South Korea and the People’s Republic of ________________ (PRC) entered to aid North Korea.

Cold War (1946-1989)
During World War II, the United States and the Soviet Union fought together as ________________ against the Axis powers. However, the relationship between the two nations was a ________________ one. Americans had long been wary of Soviet communism and did not treat the Soviet Union as a important power in the world. This led to ________________ between the nations and a battle to make new technological advancements.

Berlin Wall 1989:
On August 13, ___________, the Communist government of East German began to build a barbed wire and concrete wall between East and West Berlin. The official purpose of this Berlin Wall was to keep Western _______________________ from coming to the Soviet Union controlled East. The Berlin Wall stood until ________________ 9, 1989, when the head of the East German Communist Party announced that could cross the border whenever they pleased. That night, ecstatic crowds swarmed the wall. Some crossed freely into West Berlin, while others brought hammers and picks and began to chip away at the wall itself. To this day, the Berlin Wall remains one of the most powerful and enduring symbols of the Cold War. The tearing down of the wall symbolized the _____________ of the Cold War and most tensions between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

Bay of Pigs-1961:
Was a ____________________________ sponsored attack on the Communist Leader Fidel Castro and _________________. The U.S. was afraid of the growing threat of communism and the Soviet Union so they tried to take out Fidel Castro by using Cuban exiles. Failed Invasion later led to Cuban Missile Crisis
President: Eisenhower and John F. ________________

Cuban Missile Crisis 1962:
Leaders of the U.S. and the ________________ engaged in a tense, political and military standoff in ________________ President John ________________ notified Americans about the presence of the missiles, and made it clear the U.S. was prepared to use military force if necessary to neutralize this perceived threat to national security. Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev made a deal with Kennedy to remove missiles.

Vietnam War 1955-1975:
The Vietnam War was a long, costly armed conflict that pitted the ________________ regime of North Vietnam and its southern allies, known as the Viet Cong, against ________________ Vietnam and its principal ally, the United States. The war, increasingly unpopular at home, ended with the withdrawal of U.S. forces in ________________ and the
unification of Vietnam under __________________ control two years later. More than 3 million people, including 58,000 Americans, were killed in the conflict.

**Iran Hostage Crisis 1979:**
An angry mob of young Islamic revolutionaries overran the U.S. Embassy in _______________, taking more than 60 Americans hostage. "From the moment the hostages were seized until they were released minutes after ______________ took the oath of office as president ____________ days later. President Carter felt the plight of the hostages deeply, and considered their safe return his personal responsibility. On November 11, he embargoed Iranian oil and led a failed mission to bring them home safely.

**Gulf War I-1990:**
When Saddam Hussein invaded his small, oil-rich neighbor in the summer of ________ Bush’s foreign policy team forged an international coalition consisting of the _______ allies and the ___________ countries of Saudi Arabia, Syria, and Egypt to oppose Iraqi aggression. The Department of State orchestrated the diplomacy for this air campaign in January 1991, which was followed by “Operation Desert Storm,” a ___________ land war, which expelled Iraqi forces from Kuwait.

**Gulf War II-2003:**
Also known as the _________________, this armed conflict that began with the 2003 invasion of Iraq led by the United States. The invasion toppled the government of _______. The Bush Administration saw Hussein as an immediate threat to the U.S. because they were ___________________ to have had access to Nuclear Weapons.